RIGHT TIME TO PLANT COWPEAS

Wait Until Soil Is Thoroughly Warm and Danger of Cold Weather Has Passed.

PLAN FOR SEED PRODUCTION

Most Practical Method Is to Use Ordinary Grain Drill—Sow Broadcast or in Drill Rows for Forage or Green Manuring.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Cowpeas should not be sown until the soil has become thoroughly warmed and all danger of cold weather is past. After that time they can be sown whenever moisture conditions are favorable. When sown in cold, wet soil, cowpea seed will either rot or give a poor stand of unhealthy plants. The latest date for profitable sowing, however, is at least 90 days before the first killing frost.

The time of sowing will depend largely upon the purpose for which the crop is grown. If grown for seed or hay, the seed should be sown shortly after the corn crop. For green manuring, pasturage or hay, cowpeas sown as late as the first of August in the South will make considerable growth. When cowpeas are to follow wheat or oats, they should be sown at the earliest possible moment after the crop is cut.

Rate of Sowing.

The best method for the production of seed is to sow in rows about three feet apart, with the seeds from two to three inches apart in the row. Although a corn planter may be used for sowing in this way, the most practical method is to use the ordinary grain drill, stopping part of the grain cups so as to leave the rows about three feet apart and setting the drill the same as when sowing about two bushels of wheat to the acre.

When cowpeas are grown for forage or green manuring the seeds are sown broadcast or in drill rows six to eight

Cowpeas, Showing Seed Pods.

inches apart. The grain drill set to sow about one and one-half bushels of wheat to the acre will be found most satisfactory. If grown for silage with corn, the corn and cowpeas can be sown in one operation, using the ordinary corn planter. If cowpeas are sown in corn at the last cultivation, the common practice is to sow the seeds broadcast at the rate of 1 to 1½ bushels to the acre and cover them with a cultivator.

Another Method.

Another method is to sow with a one-horse wheat drill at the rate of about 45 pounds to the acre, sowing two or three rows of cowpeas between the rows of corn. Cowpeas and corn are sometimes sown thickly together for hay with excellent results, using about one-half to one bushel of corn and one bushel of cowpeas to the acre. However, when corn makes a very heavy growth cowpeas will not give very good results on account of the shade and lack of moisture.

The quantity of seed to be sown to the acre varies according to the method of sowing. With rows 24 to 40 inches apart, about 30 to 40 pounds of seed to the acre will be required. When sown broadcast for hay, green manuring or soiling about 90 pounds of seed to the acre will be ample.

USING TEMPORARY PASTURES

One Advantage for Sheep Raising Is Improvement of Soil, Especially With Legumes.

One advantage in using temporary pastures for sheep raising is the improvement of the soil, say specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. The greatest demand upon the soil is avoided by not requiring the crops to mature seed. All the manure is distributed upon the ground, together with all uneaten parts of the crop. With legume forages the gain to the soil is especially valuable and allows production of still larger crops which are again returned to the land diminished only by the materials contained in the increased size of lambs or ewes while on that particular crop.

CARE WITH SWEET POTATOES

Well to Remember in Preparing Bed That Diseased Seed Will Produce Poor Plants.

In bedding sweet potatoes, it is well to remember that diseased potatoes will produce diseased plants, which in turn will produce a diseased crop. Exercise care to get clean, healthy plants and grow the crop in soil that is disease-free.

Care of Goslings.

Goslings should not swim until they have their adult plumage; they must not be out in the wet until they have lost their down and have real feathers.

Aid Profitable Farming.

Co-operation will do much in the next five years to aid in developing a more profitable agriculture.

Pneumonia Is Common.

One of the most common diseases of swine during the winter season is pneumonia

SERUM TREATMENT IS CHOLERA PREVENTIVE

Best Plan to Keep Everything Clean Around Pens.

Most Important Factor in Control of Disease Is to Recognize It Before It Gets Started—Use Good Disinfectant.

Cholera is always dreaded at any season. Swine may escape and every farmer hopes his will, but one never knows. The only safe way is to be careful to keep everything clean around the pens and allow no chance for the infection.

The serum treatment is a preventive, not a cure. After the disease starts it is too late to save the herd.

These suggestions for the prevention and control of the disease have

There Is No Profit in Unhealthy Hogs—Animals Kept Under Clean Conditions, as on Good Pastures, Are Better Able to Resist Cholera and Other Diseases.

been made by the agricultural experiment station veterinarian, University of Wisconsin.

A most important factor in the control of the hog cholera is to recognize the disease before it has had time to get a deathhold. This can be accomplished best by advising swine raisers to report promptly to the proper authorities every case of sickness in hogs.

The only successful weapon of defense against the enemy, hog cholera, is blood from hogs that have been made highly resistant to the disease. This product is known as anti-hog-cholera serum and prevents the disease germ from becoming entrenched in the hog's body. The earlier the serum treatment is administered the better the results are sure to be.

Whenever hog cholera is suspected or known to exist on any premises the owner is required to report the fact to the local board of health. It is their duty immediately to notify the state veterinarian and post a quarantine notice to warn the public of the danger.

Liberal applications of any good commercial liquid disinfectant to the troughs and pens and a plentiful scattering of slacked lime on the floors and runways are effective ways to keep the disease from gaining access to a hog pen and to prevent it from spreading if it does get a foothold.

FIX RATE OF DEPRECIATION

On Some Buildings It Will Run as High as 3 or 4 Percent—Machinery Varies Widely.

One per cent depreciation might suffice as a charge against a very substantial brick or stone building. On some frame buildings the rate will run as high as 3 or 4 per cent. Against farm machinery the rate varies even more widely. It may run between 5 and 20 per cent, and depends principally upon the implement itself and in the way it is used. The office of farm management, United States Department of Agriculture, believes that a rate somewhere between 7 and 12 per cent will be nearly correct for most farm machinery. It is largely a matter for individual observation, as no two farms are exactly alike in this respect.

NOAH'S ARK UP TO DATE

From the time of Noah when the dove brought the green back, homing pigeons have been of constant service to mankind. That well-bred stock of this breed is desirable is shown by a live-stock owner in Henrico county, Virginia. He lists 22 homing pigeons of pure breeding among other live stock enrolled in the Better Sires—Better Stock campaign.

SPREAD MANURE FOR GARDEN

Material Should Be Hauled Out and Scattered Sometime Before Making Seed Bed.

Barnyard manure should be hauled out and spread sometime before the earliest plants of the garden are planted. A good plan is to spread the manure, then turn the land again or disk it and leave till time to make the seed bed. Coarse barnyard manure requires some time to decompose, hence it should be spread in time to incorporate with the soil. Begin the garden preparations.

Control Onion Blight.

Control onion blight by avoiding excessive soil moisture, by crop rotation, and by thorough cultivation. If spraying is to be practiced it should be done early and thoroughly.

Best Place for Pump.

Do not put the well pump too close to the barn—you may need that water to save your property some night.

Big Loss of Eggs.

Enough eggs are wasted through careless handling every year to make 50 millionaires. Fresh, clean, well-packed eggs bring extra profits.

Most Profit in Poultry.

There is more profit in poultry than in any other branch of farming, considering the amount of capital invested.

"Best" Breed of Hogs.

The "best" breed of hogs is the one that pays the individual breeder best.

IN SUMMER SILKS

Fabric Likely to Show Patterned and Brocaded Styles.

Much of the Material Is Woven in America, But French Ideas Influence Styles.

Most of the silks you and I wear in summer time, observes a fashion writer, are woven right here in America—and indeed no French looms produce more beautiful fabrics than some of the American silks. But French silk patterns influence world styles to a great extent and because the new silks in Paris are mostly patterned silks, the summer silks of America this year are likely to show patterned or brocaded designs. If there is not a decided pattern, the silk weave is likely to give a contrast of light and shade that makes a sort of pattern of its own.

Paris always gives fanciful names to new fabrics and some of the names—not all—get to this country. Some do not because they are too hard to pronounce. Anybody can say crepe de chine and peau de soie now, and some tongues can even curl around drap de soile and faille—which is quite different in sound from the way it looks. But how about Ebiouissante," a new glace silk just now the rage in Paris, or "Damas Mauresque," a handsome brocade in metal and colored threads? We shall all be getting these names off as glibly as peau de cygne, perhaps, by another season.

Isis crepes have Egyptian and Persian pattern designs in color on a soft, neutral crepe ground, and almost all the new Paris crepes and chiffons have Syrian, Persian or Egyptian patterns. Sometimes the pattern is so closely spaced as to give a blurred, shadowy effect. Sometimes the design is quite distinct, as for instance black chiffon printed in small bright-colored patterns.

Shall we be wearing foulards next August? Most women want to know that. There are a few foulards among the new Paris silks and they have geometric patterns. One navy blue foulard has irregular checks in white and a zigzag over-line in scarlet. Shantungs will be very smart and many of them have big, splashing patterns in color the very brightest colors being blended together. Glace taffetas are shown in profusion for afternoon and evening wear. Take it all in all, however, the smartest spring silks are the crepes and chiffons with Syrian or Persian patterns on a neutral or black ground.

AN OUTFIT FOR SPRING WEAR

Winsome among spring creations is a black rough hand braided celophane sailor with a gardenia, accompanied by an eight-skin Russian sable. Ropes of pearl complete the outfit.

THE CHOKER-COLLAR IS BACK

Modes of This New Accessory Are Many and Each of Them Is Very Becoming.

If you do not already have a high collar in your winter wardrobe you had better put one there, for Paris and America are being swept off their feet by the vogue for the "choker-collar." To be sure, there are no whalebones to make it stiff and uncomfortable, but the tightness and the height are there just the same.

The modes of this new collar are many, and each of them is very becoming. There are mannish collars with perky bow ties, high fur collars in "soup-bowl" effect, collars topped with monkey fur, and many, many others.

One fashionable designer achieves a very smart effect by using a wide black velvet ribbon above a white satin afternoon frock. The ribbon is caught at the back of the neck by a single rose and then allowed to fall almost to the hem of the frock.

Spring Fashions.

Plaited skirts are a feature of many youthful spring suits—not straight plaited, but group or cluster plaited. Princess lines for dresses still persist and are noted on dresses for both street and house wear. The use of two fabrics in combination for dresses and for suits is now quite a definite feature of spring fashions. Even lingerie frocks are affected by this style trend.

SEEN AT THE FASHION SHOW

Smart walking toque of hemp straw in gray and blue bands, trimmed with glycerined ostrich. This was one of the popular models displayed at the recent fashion show held in New York.

Milady's Choice of Colors

No One Shade More Artistic Than Another; Combinations the Secret of Beauty.

Color has a tendency to reflect its complement. No one color is more artistic than another, but it is in the combination of colors that beauty lies. The woman who dresses becomingly avoids strong contrasts. She also chooses the shades that bring out the best factors of her make-up and subdue those which are not good. The fat woman who wishes to conceal unattractive lines resorts to neutral hues.

The girl with golden hair, fair skin and blue eyes wears becomingly black with touches of blue or cerise, dark shades of brown, white, nearly all shades of blue, light and dark green, dark red, pearl and dove gray, cream, and pale pink or old rose.

The auburn-haired girl is charming in transparent materials of black. Cream and ivory and rich dark shades of brown accentuate her glorious beauty. To her, too, is given to wear the peacock blues as well as navy blue, grays, and the softer shades. If her skin is white and of good color, she may wear green. Pearl and dove gray also are becoming.

Even the sallow type of girl with brown or black hair and gray eyes presents real charm if she chooses colors wisely. She should select carefully from among the dark, dull shades, using touches of bright color, such as rose or flame.

The sandy-haired girl with blue or brown eyes may wear somewhat the same shades as the girl with auburn hair, but in choosing browns she should keep to the deep, dark shades. Sallow blondes may wear cream white, soft gray with dark reds, and yellows with creamy lace and rich tones of gray combined with burnt orange or ecru.

FASHION NOTES OF INTEREST

The one-piece costume will lead for spring.

Lingerie dresses are reported stronger than for years.

Hair lace is being used for many dress hats this season.

A number of effective evening gowns are made entirely of wide ribbon this season.

Ginghams are also much worn in the South, even bathing suits being made of gingham.

Chocolate is a shade emphasized by reports from the South, even sweaters being popular in this shade.

Yellow is one of the most popular colors for lingerie, a note the Easter bride will do well to remember.

French figured sateens and English prints are among the summer dress materials noted at Southern resorts.

Silk sweater dresses and sweater dresses of wool and silk or wool combined are a development of considerable importance.

The directoire, with its raised waistline, is the newest silhouette offered although the wide skirt, with tightly fitted bodice, has gained in favor, particularly for the younger element.

For Home Needlewomen

Little Tricks to Make the Ready-Made Frock Look More Individual and More Expensive.

All of us like to have our clothes look as if they cost more than they really do. Certain distinctive touches mark the expensive frock as exclusive.

To make the ready-made frock look more individual and more expensive there are a number of little tricks in decorating that the home needlewoman can apply and save herself the trouble of making and fitting a whole dress.

Hand embroidery leads the list in desirable hand touches. To get the best results one should purchase a frock of silk or wool that is simple in line and as devoid of machine embroidering as possible. One successfully transformed ready-made dress was a one-piece tan velours de laine—soft, warm wool that rivals the expensive and beautiful duvetyn. The design of the frock was a low, square neck, with a group of three pin tucks that ran from the corners of the neck to the hip pockets.

A simple, loose sash one inch wide made of a double thickness of the goods completed the trimming. Both long sleeves and the skirt were plain. This made the skirt the background for chenille trimming.

New Handkerchiefs.

New handkerchiefs show wide stripes in color placed bias across them. Pink and blue, brown and green, are all shown in the colors chosen Other handkerchiefs have colored centers, with white borders striped narrowly with the colors.

Effective Trimming.

Effective for trimming a simple ready made dress are stitches in yarn. A few touches of gold thread help to make a rich looking design.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. F. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
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LESSON FOR MARCH 20

JESUS ON THE CROSS.

LESSON TEXT—Matt. 27:33-50.

GOLDEN TEXT—God commendeth His love toward us, in that while we were yet sinners, Christ died for us.—Rom. 5:8.

REFERENCE MATERIAL—Matt. 26:31; 27:32; John 12:24-33; I Cor. 1:18-25; 2:1; Gal. 6:14.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Jesus Dying for Us.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Jesus Crucified.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—The Supreme Sacrifice.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—The Cross and Its Meaning Today.

The grand climax of the six months' lessons is reached in this one. If one miss the significance of the crucifixion, all the preceding lessons are valueless. It is not a matter of learning the lessons taught by a great teacher, or imitating the examples of a great and good man, but of apprehending the atonement made by the world's Redeemer.

I.—The Place of Crucifixion (vv. 33, 34).

They led him away to Golgotha, a hill north of Jerusalem resembling a skull. He was not crucified within the city, for he was to suffer without the gate (Heb. 13:12). At first they compelled him to bear his own cross, but when physical weakness made it necessary that some other should bear it for Him, they compelled Simon the Cyrenian to bear it. In order that He might not succumb to death before He was nailed to the cross, the soldiers offered Him a stimulant of vinegar mixed with gall. He refused this, as He would consciously drink the cup of sin to its bitter dregs.

II. Gambling for the Clothing of the Lord (vv. 35 36).

It was the custom for the soldiers who had charge of the crucifixion to receive the garments of the one crucified. Here we have the fulfillment of Psalm 22:18. "They parted my garments among them, and upon my vesture they did cast lots." If they had but eyes to see they could have beheld a robe of righteousness being provided in His death to cover their sinful nakedness.

III. The Accusation (v. 37).

It was customary to place over the victim of the cross the name and crime of the offender. This superscription was placed over Jesus by Pilate to vex the Jews. He was their King. They had long looked for Him, and now when He had come this is the kind of treatment they gave Him. Though they rejected Him and placed a crown of thorns upon His Head, the throne of His father David is His by right of the unfailing covenant of God to David (II Sam. 7:8-16), and He shall come again with a crown of glory, and before Him shall Jews and Gentiles bow.

IV. Two Thieves Crucified With Him (v. 38).

This was another fulfillment of Scripture (Isa. 53:12), "He was numbered with the transgressors." In these three crosses we have set forth a spiritual history of the whole world.

V. The Dying Savior Reviled (vv. 39-44).

This reviling was engaged in by the passerby, the chief priests, scribes and elders, and the thieves who were crucified with him. In their mockery they unwittingly spake great truths.

1. "He saved others, himself he cannot save" (v. 42). This jest was meant to show the absurdity of Jesus' claims, but it demonstrated them and showed the reason for His sufferings. He could not save Himself and others, so He chose to give Himself to save others.

2. "If he be the king of Israel, let him now come down from the cross" (v. 42). His refusal to abandon the cross established His royal claims. The very fact that He did not abandon the cross proves that He was what He claimed to be for it was unto the cross that He came.

3. "He trusted in God, let him deliver him now (v. 43). His refusal to abandon the cross proved God's full delight and satisfaction in His Son. His obedience unto death was the sacrifice which met God's full approval.

VI. The Death of Christ (vv. 45-50).

So shocking was this crime that nature threw around the Son of God a shroud that the Godless company could not gaze upon Him. Darkness was upon the land at noon-day. Upon the termination of the darkness He cried with a loud voice, "My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?" This darkness was the outer sign of that which hung over the Lord. He became sin for the world, and the sin hid God's face from Him. God forsook Him; turned from Him who had taken the sinner's place.

When the price was paid He cried out with a loud voice, showing that He still had vitality—that His death was not from exhaustion, but by His sovereign will. He yielded up the ghost, sent His spirit away. He died of His sovereign will. He died like no other man in all the world's history. He did not die of a broken heart.

A Refuge of Strength.

He who never connects God with his daily life knows nothing of the spiritual meaning and uses of life; nothing of the calm, strong patience with which ills may be endured; of the gentle, tender comfort which the Father's love can minister; of the blessed rest to be realized in His forgiving love, His tender Fatherhood; of the deep, peaceful sense of the Infinite One ever near, a refuge and strength.—Farrar.

Will Always Be Poor.

A man that only translates, shall never be a poet; nor a painter, that only copies; nor a swimmer, that swims always with bladders; so people that trust wholly to other's charity, and without industry of their own, will always be poor.—Sir W. Temple.

God Sends Love to You.

"For new and new, and ever new,
The golden bud within the blue;
And every morning seems to say,
"There's something happy on the way,
And God sends love to you!"

Mothers Mold the Life.

If you would reform the world from its errors and vices, begin by enlisting the mothers.—C. Simmons.

As Good as It Seems.

Nothing is as good as it seems beforehand.—George Eliot.

Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale

MARY GRAHAM BONNER

THE SNOWBALLS.

"What a time I do have," said the snowball. "I have broken and I have been fixed up again."

"The same is true of me," said the second snowball. "What are we waiting for?" asked the first snowball.

"We're waiting for school to be over," said the second snowball.

"We're not wanted in school," said the first snowball.

"I should say not," said the second snowball. "I've heard some of the teachers say what they thought of snowballs! Gracious me, they weren't polite speeches at all! But then, on the other hand, I've known some teachers who've thought snowballs were fine, and strangely enough, those teachers were never hit with us, nor with our brothers or sisters.

"They walked along and smiled at the children who were playing with snowballs, and they said, "'Having a good time?' And they weren't hit at all. In fact some of the little, little girls who were afraid we might hit too hard used to walk along by these teachers and they would say, "'They won't hit you, so may we walk along by you? We're a little afraid of big snowballs.'

"I think it is quite funny to be a snowball," said the first snowball.

"Well, I don't know whether I do or not," said the second snowball. "Having been a snowball all my short life I have grown used to it. I don't know that I think it is so funny. But why do you think so, pray tell?"

"Because," said the first snowball, "it is such a funny thing to be thrown through one's life. Now boys and girls walk and run and sit and sleep through life. But we are always thrown. Sometimes we rest on the ground for awhile, as we are doing now. But our lives are spent being thrown about. It's a funny thing to be a snowball.

"Still," the first snowball continued, "I wouldn't want to be anything else. Such nice jolly boys and girls have played with me.

"A few days ago I heard a small boy say that he was too big for trains and cars and he wanted to do only what big men did—he wanted to be a big man, and he really was very lonely leaving his trains and his cars.

"But he thought he was very fine. Then, that same day, I heard a big man say that he wished he was a little boy again and could play with trains and cars, and throw snowballs and have a jolly time like that, and I discovered something."

"What do you mean when you say you discovered something?" asked the second snowball.

"I mean that I found out something. To find something new or something no one else has found before is to discover something. I'm not sure whether any one else found this out, but it was new to me anyway.

"It seems that this man had been just like the little boy. He had tried to be grown-up and smart and had turned his back on his train and cars.

"Then he had grown up and he had tried to get back to the things he had enjoyed when he was a child.

"But do you know he said he had lost his childhood? He had let it go too soon. Yes, he was telling someone else of that and I heard him.

"I do hope some one tells the little boy that he may lose his childhood and then when he wants it back again he won't be able to find it.

"He'll find it is lost and that he missed so many pleasures that he can't have when he is grown-up.

"But to return to my own life," the first snowball continued, "I cannot help but think it is funny to be thrown through life. But at the same time it is rather unusual.

"Most creatures and things aren't thrown through life. The snowball is different.

"And I'm glad, after all, I am a snowball. It makes life very jolly and good fun. When one breaks it is so nice to be patched up again or to be used with some more snow.

"But hush, the children are coming from school. And the boy who made me and you and a good many others of us will be looking for us right away.

"I do believe, brother snowball, they like us better than lessons!"

Patched Up.

Chickens Wearing Out.

Little Vernon was visiting his grandparents in the country and, seeing a quantity of feathers scattered over the hen yard, said: "Grandpa, you ought to do something to keep your chickens from wearing out so."

Nothing to Be Ashamed Of.

Do not be ashamed to say you do not know. A girl who knew everything would be out of place except in a museum. And the girl who pretends to know everything appears more ridiculous than ignorance can make her. It is the girl who is not afraid to say: "I do not know," who learns most readily.—Girls' Companion.

Sound Teacher.

Why is a teacher of music necessarily a good teacher? Because she is a sound instructor.

A General Lack.

She—Women may gossip sometimes, but they have better control of their tongues than men have.

He—You are right. Men have no control whatever of women's tongues.—Answers, London.

English Joke.

"Your father is entirely bald, isn't he?" said a man to the son of a millionaire.

"Yes," replied the son. "I am the only hair he has left."—Pearson's Weekly.

THE MARKETS

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 2 red winter, spot, $1.83 nominal; No. 2 red, garlicky, spot, $1.71 nominal; March, $1.71 nominal; May, $1.74½ nominal.

Cob Corn is quotable at $4.30@4.35 per barrel for carloads prime nearby yellow on spot.

Corn—Contract, spot, 83¼c; March, 83¼.

Oats—No. 2 white, 55c; No. 3 white, 53.

Rye—No. 2 Western, export, spot, $1.66¾; bag lots nearby rye, as to quality, $1.50@1.60.

Hay—Hay, per ton, standard timothy, $25@25.50; No. 2 do, $24@24.50; No. 3 do, $16.50@21; No. 1 light clover mixed, $22@22.50; No. 2 do, $18@21; No. 1 clover mixed, $20@21; No. 2 do, $16@19; No. 3 do, $13@15; No. 1 clover, $23.50@24.50; No. 2 do, $16.50@20; No. 3 do, $13@16; sample hay, $10@15.

Straw—No. 1 tangled rye, $17; No 2 tangled rye, $16; No. 1 wheat, $14@14.50; No. 2 wheat, $13@13.50; No. 1 oat (nominal), $18@18.50; No. 2 oat, $16@17.

Butter—Western Separator, creamery, extras, 53@54c; firsts, 51@53; do, firsts, ½ pound, extras, 54@55; firsts 52@53; do, 1 pound, extras, 54@55; firsts, 52@53; nearby creamery, extras, 47@48; firsts 45@46; dairy prints, extras, 23@3.; firsts, 25@26; rolls, West Virginia, extras, 20@21; firsts, 19; do, Maryland and Pennsylvania, extras, 2[illegible]2.

Eggs—Western Maryland, Pennsylvania nearby, fi[illegible], loss off, 32; Eastern Shore, Maryland and Virginia firsts, loss off, 32.

Live Poultry—Chickens, young large, per pound, 36@37c; do, under 2 pounds, per pound, 42@45; do, rough, staggy, poor per pound, 30@32. Ducks, muscovy and mongrel, per pound, young, 37@38; do, white pekins, per pound, young, 40@42; turkeys, choice, hens, per pound, 53@54; do young gobblers, per pound, 50; pigeons, per pair, old, 45@50; do, young, 45@50.

Potatoes—White, Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby, per 100 pounds, $1.25@1.50; do, per 150 pound sack, $2; do, Eastern Shore, McCormick, 100 pounds, $1; sweets, yellow, No. 1, per barrel, kiln-dried, $5@5.50; do, yellows, Rappahannock, per barrel, $4@4.50; do, Eastern Shore, Maryland and Delaware, per barrel, $5@6; do, native, per hamper, $1.60@2; yams, fancy, bright, per barrel, $4@4.50.

NEW YORK.—Wheat—Spot firm; No. 2 hard, $1.90½, and No. 1 Manitoba, $1.97½, c. i. f. track, New York; No. 2 mixed durum, $1.79½, c. i. f. to arrive.

Corn—Spot steady; No. 2 yellow, 88¾c; No. 2 white, 89½, and No. 2 mixed, 88½, c. i. f. New York, 10-day shipment.

Oats—Spot steady; No. 1 white, 57½.

PHILADELPHIA.—Wheat higher; No. 2 red winter, $1.82@1.87; do, garlicky, $1.73@1.78.

Corn—Lower; for export, No. 3, 83@83½c; local, No. 3 yellow, 84½@85; do, No. 4 yellow, 81½@82½.

Oats—Lower; No. 2 white, 56½@57c; No. 3 white, 55½@56; No. 4 white, 52½@53.

Hay—Timothy, No. 2, $23.50@24; do, No. 3, $21@21.50; sample, $18@20; no grade, $15@17; clover mixed hay, light mixed, $22@22.50; No. 1 mixed, $20.50@21.50.

LIVE STOCK

CHICAGO.—Cattle—Bulk, $8.50@10.25; fat cows and heifers mostly $6@8; canners and cutters mostly $3@4.50; bulls, calves, stockers and feeders steady; bulk bolognas and butcher bulls, $5.25@6.25; calves largely $10.50@11.50; bulk stockers and feeders, $7.75@9.

Hogs—Bulk, 200 pounds down, $11.10@11.25; bulk, 220 pounds up, $10.10@10.75; pigs, 25c to 35c higher; bulk, desirable, 90 to 120-pound weight, $11@11.25.

Sheep—Lamb, top, $11 to city butcher, $10.80 to packers and shippers; 84-pound shorn lambs, $9.25; bulk, fat, wooled lambs, $10@10.80; ewe, top, $6.25; bulk, fat, ewes, $5.50@6.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Cattle—Prime cows, $7.40; bulls, stockers and feeders steady; practical top vealers, $10; bulk, $9@9.50; bulk cows and heifers, $5.75@7.50.

Hogs—Top, $10.85; market to packers, 10@25c higher; bulk of sales, 9.90@10.15; pigs, 25@50 higher; best, $11.50.

Sheep—Ewes, $5; lambs, 25@40c higher; heavies up most; 84-pound kind, $10.

NEW YORK.—Cattle—Steers, $7.50@10.15; bulls, $5@7.50; cows, $2@7.25.

Calves—Veals, $8@15; culls, $6@7; little calves, $2.75@5.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep (ewes) $3.50@6; culls, $2.50@3; lambs, $8.50@11; culls, $7@8.

Hogs—Light to medium weights, including pigs, $12.25; heavy hogs, $11.50; roughs, $8.50.

PITTSBURGH. — Hogs — Heavies, $10.50@10.85; heavy Yorkers, light Yorkers and pigs, $11.00@12.

Sheep and Lambs—Top sheep, $6.75; top lambs, $10.50.

BUST OF MARK TWAIN STOLEN.

Hartford, Conn.—Theft of a bust of Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) from in front of the former home of the author, was learned here. The pedestal of the bust was found in Park River, but no trace of the bust itself has been discovered.

Fertile Soil Carried to Ocean.

The total annual rainfall upon all the land of the globe amounts to 29,347 cubic miles, according to the United States geological survey, and of this quantity, 6,524 cubic miles drains off through rivers to the sea. A cubic mile of river water weighs about 4,205,650,000 tons and carries in solution an average of about 420,000 tons of foreign matter. In all about 2,735,000,000 tons of solid matter is thus carried annually to the ocean, and a good deal of this is naturally the fertile soil washed from the fields.—Farm Life.

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